will appear on the 15th of each month hereafter. Subscriptions may be sent to the publisher, T. Noordhoff, at Groningen. Although but few Americans, even in New York, have kept up their knowledge of the Dutch language, yet those who are familiar with English and German will easily read the simple technical language of this journal, and we doubt not that it will find a wide circulation in Holland and her colonies, all of which have done so much for meteorology. The present number contains several leading articles, such as those by Groneman on the caps that form over the cumuli; the editorial review of meteorology in Mexico and of the climate of that country; the summary of Claxton's attempt to standardize the readings of the solar radiation thermometers; Monnet's article on the singing of telegraph and telephone wires as a prognostic of coming weather. These and a number of smaller articles fill up the sixteen pages, with the best of technical matter, presented in as popular a style as is practicable, in a way to thoroughly interest and instruct the reader.

WEATHER CABLEGRAMS FROM THE AZORES.

For a number of years past the Weather Bureau has sent a daily cablegram, in cipher, to the Meteorological Office in Paris, giving the forecasters at that place a concise synopsis of the barometric condition and the storms on this side of the Atlantic. Señor Francisco Chaves, Director of the Meteorological Observatory at Ponta Delgado, on the Island of St. Michael in the Azores, is about to be put in direct connection with both Europe and America and has arranged that the daily cablegram for Paris shall be sent to him also by the Weather Bureau. This cablegram will include information from the Hydrographic Office about the derelicts, ice, and other matters that may interest him. In return for these he will send the Chief of the Weather Bureau such meteorological data as may be of interest to our forecasters and such other information, in regard to storms and vessels as may be desired, either by the Weather Bureau or the Hydrographic Office. These cablegrams will be sent by the Bureau to the Hydrographic office, so that both these institutions will profit by these international exchanges.

PINEAPPLE GROWING IN SOUTHERN FLORIDA.

In the June report of the Florida section Mr. A. J. Mitchell, Section Director, introduces two photogravures illustrating the growth of pineapples in that State. The bulk of the pineapple crop comes from the lower southeast coast; it is strictly a Florida industry. The severe winters of the past few years have made the business seem rather hazardous, but great success has attended the efforts to protect the pineries from frost. The Weather Bureau warnings are indispensable to the success of this important crop.

THE WEATHER OF THE MONTH.

By ALFRED J. HENRY, Professor of Meteorology.

The chief characteristics of June weather were (1) an unusual persistence of areas of high pressure in the Lake region, giving northerly winds and cool weather; (2) heavy rains and excessively cloudy weather in the east Gulf States and Tennessee, the western part of Virginia, and the District of Columbia; (3) high temperatures west of the one hundredth meridian; and (4) absence of severe local storms and tornadoes.

PRESSURE.

The distribution of monthly mean pressure is graphically shown on Chart IV, and the numerical values are given in Tables I and X.

Mean pressure was highest (30.04 inches) on the north Pacific coast and lowest (29.70) in the middle Plateau region. It was decidedly below the normal (from .05 to .10 inch) in the upper Missouri Valley, the northern Rocky Mountain region, and thence westward to the Pacific coast. Pressure was also below normal from the central Mississippi Valley northeastward to Newfoundland and the mouth of the St. Lawrence. The regions over which pressure was in excess of the normal were the immediate coast of the Carolinas, a portion of the eastern Rocky Mountain slope, the upper Lake region, and a portion of the California coast.

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.

The distribution of monthly mean surface temperature, as deduced from the records of about 1,000 stations, is shown on Chart VI.

Temperature was above the seasonal normal from about the ninety-fifth meridian westward to the Pacific. Over this large area temperature was from 1° to 7° above the normal throughout the month. Temperature was also above the seasonal average in New England, New York, eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. In the upper Lake region and thence southeastward to the Gulf and south Atlantic coasts temperature was below the seasonal average by amounts ranging from a fraction of a degree to nearly 3° in extreme cases.

Average temperatures and departures from the normal.

Districts.	Number of stations.	Average temperatures for the current month.	Departures for the current month.	Accumulated departures since January 1.	Average departures since January 1.
		°	°	°	°
New England	10	63 6	+ 0.8	+ 2.3	+ 0.4
Middle Atlantic	12	71.4	+ 0.6	+ 1.0	+ 0.2
South Atlantic	10	76.7	− 0.5	− 4.9	− 0.8
Florida Peninsula	7	77.9	+ 0.1	− 6.5	− 1.1
East Gulf	7	77.8	− 1.1	− 8.2	− 1.4
West Gulf	7	80.3	+ 1.2	+ 1.3	+ 0.2
Ohio Valley and Tennessee	12	73.5	− 0.5	− 3.4	− 0.6
Lower Lake	8	66.6	− 0.5	− 2.5	− 0.4
Upper Lake	9	61.6	− 0.7	+ 6.0	+ 1.0
North Dakota	8	67.2	+ 2.7	+29.0	+ 4.8
Upper Mississippi Valley	11	71.1	− 0.1	+ 5.5	+ 0.9
Missouri Valley	10	72.1	+ 1.5	+16.6	+ 2.8
Northern Slope	7	68.7	+ 5.9	+30.0	+ 5.0
Middle Slope	6	74.2	+ 2.6	+12.8	+ 2.1
Southern Slope	6	76.8	+ 0.9	+ 2.6	+ 0.4
Southern Plateau	15	75.4	+ 0.7	+11.7	+ 2.0
Middle Plateau	9	69.2	+ 5.8	+24.6	+ 4.1
Northern Plateau	10	66.2	+ 5.2	+23.2	+ 3.9
North Pacific	9	59.6	+ 1.4	+13.9	+ 2.3
Middle Pacific	5	62.7	+ 0.9	+ 8.2	+ 1.4
South Pacific	4	68 2	+ 1.7	+11.2	+ 1.9

Maximum temperatures ranging from 100° to 109° were quite generally recorded from the Rio Grande Valley northward over the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains to the British Possessions. A maximum temperature of 100° was